THE BOMBAY COURIER EXTRA.

FRIDAY, 16 AUGUST, 1833.

The *General Hewett*, from the Downs May 3d. with London papers of the previous day, arrived this morning. The following summary of the news brought by this vessel has been politely forwarded to us by one of the passengers, and we hasten to lay it before our readers.—We regret extremely to say that the most alarming accounts regarding the health of Sir John Malcolm have been brought out by the Hewett. He appears to have exerted himself exceedingly in the debates at the India House upon the renewal of the Charter, and was taken dangerously ill immediately afterwards. In the *Standard* of the 1st. May he was, however, stated to be somewhat better, but we understand letters were received on board the Hewett, just as she was getting under weigh in the Downs, stating that no hopes were entertained of his recovery.

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE BY THE HEWETT.

April 16.—Mr. Lennard obtained leave to bring in a Bill for further limiting the crimes to be punished with death, and Sir E. Wilmot for a Bill to amend the criminal law, as related to juvenile offenders under 17 years of age.

Mr. Faithful brought forward his resolution seconded by Mr. Cobbett "that the Church of England as established by law, is not recommended by practical utility, that its revenues have been always subject to legislative enactments, and that the greater part, if not the whole, of these ought to be appropriated to the relief of the nation." On the question being put, not an *aye* was uttered.

Lord J. Russel's motion for leave to bring in a Bill for the trial of petitions on Bribery and Corruption, was negatived without a division.

April 17.—Mr. R. Grant brought forward his resolution for removing all Civil Disabilities existing against the Jews, which was carried without a division, and a Bill ordered to be brought in. Mr. Lennard's Bill for amending the Game laws was lost by a majority of 14.

April 18.—Lord Althorp brought forward his proposition on Tithes, and obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the commutation of Tithes in England. Lord A. also announced his intention of proposing a Bill on the subject of the pluralities of the Church. Mr. Hume brought forward his motion on the subject of sinecures. Lord Althorp agreed to that part of the motion which declares that "on all future vacancies of sinecure offices in the civil and colonial service of the Country, no new appointment shall be made, nor any salary, allowances, or emoluments granted." Mr. H. included naval and military in his motion, but struck them out on the suggestion of Lord A. and the motion as above, was adopted by the house, on the understanding that the naval and military sinecure offices be referred to the consideration of a select committee, for which Lord Ebrington had given notice of a motion, and Lord A. believed Government would not oppose it. Mr. Hume's other motion "that no person shall receive an appointment to any situation to which emoluments are attached, the duties of which are to be performed by Deputy," was agreed to without a division. Mr. Stanley postponed the bringing forward of the ministerial measure on Colonial slavery for Tuesday 14 May.

April 19.—Lord Althorp brought forward his financial statement, premising that Ministers had already reduced 1387 places, to the actual saving to the country of £193,000 per annum, and the ultimate one when retired allowances shall fall in, of £231,000. The state of the year's revenue ending 5th April, shews an actual surplus of £1,487,143. In consequence of projected economy, notwithstanding the reduction of Taxation now proposed of £1,349,000. Lord A. expects an excess of £1,571,909 at the close of the present year. The Taxes now proposed to be reduced are,

1. Tiles whole duty	£ 37,000
2. Marine Insurances, diminished duty	100,000
3. Advertisements, Do.	75,000
4. Assessed Taxes, reduction of house and window duty on shops	244,000
5. Reduction of the additional duty imposed in 1831 on Cotton	300,000
6. Soap, half present duty	593,000
	1,349,000

Mr. R. Grant's Bill on the Civil Disabilities of the Jews was read a first time, and second reading ordered for 1st May.

April 22. Mr. M. Attwood brought on his motion for a Committee "to enquire into the state of general distress, difficulty and embarrassment which now presses on the various orders of the community, how far the same has been occasioned by the present monetary system, and to consider the effects produced by that system." Lord Althorp moved as an amendment, "That it is the opinion of his House, that any alteration of the monetary system of the Country, which would have the effect of lowering the standard of value, would be highly inexpedient." The debate, the most interesting one as yet of the Session, lasted. 3 nights, and on 24th was negatived by 331 to 139. Lord A's. amendment carried by a majority of 304 to 49.

April 25.—Lord Althorp gave notice that on Tuesday next he should move for the appointment of two select Committees, one to enquire into the state of Agriculture, the other into the state of trade and manufactures.

Mr. Slaney obtained leave to bring in a Bill "to enable manufacturers and mechanics to insure themselves against temporary want of employment, by giving them facilities for creating a safe joint fund, vested in the public funds or other approved and available security."

Mr. Grote brought forward his motion, "That votes at elections for members to serve in Parliament be taken by way of Ballot, which was negatived by a majority of 105, the numbers being, 106 for the motion, and 21[illegible]

April 26. Sir W. Ingilby brought forward the resolution of which he had given notice "that the duty on Malt be reduced from 20 | 8 to 10 | the quarter."—Upon a decision this resolution was carried against the Ministers, by a majority of ten in a house of 314 members, 162 being for it and 152 against it.

April 29*th*.—Lord Althorp stated in consequence of the embarassments H. M. Ministrs were placed under by the decision of the House of Commons on the Malt Tax, they felt it desirable to bring the question again before the House for a clear understanding upon it, and he had now to state that he proposed on the motion, next night, of Sir J. Key, on the House and window Tax, to move as an amendment, "that the deficiency of the Revenue which would be occasioned by a reduction of the Tax on Malt to 10 | a quarter, and by the Repeal of the Taxes on Houses and windows, could only be supplied by the substitution of a general Tax on property, and would occasion an extensive change in our whole Financial system, which would at present be inexpedient."

The House then went into a Committe of supply, when Colonel Maberly moved the Ordnance estimates, shewing a saving over last years expence of £8,800. On a division by Mr. Hume, these were carried by 140 to 31.

April 30*th*.—Sir J. Key brought on his motion for the repeal of the House and Window Tax, which was seconded by Alderman Wood, when Lord Althorp made his amendment as noticed above. On the division, 157 were for the motion, and 333 for the amendment. Sir W. Ingilby then moved an amendment to Lord Althorp that all the words relating to the malt duty be omitted when the House divided for Sir W. Ingilby's amendment 131 against it 285. Sir W. Ingilby then moved that leave be given to bring in a bill pursuant to the resolution of the House on the 26th respecting the duties on Malt, upon which the House divided, Noes 238, Ayes 76. Majority for Ministers 162.

The second reading of the Jewish Disabilities Removal Bill was deferred until May 23rd.

The House adjourned at 4 in the Morning.

Previous to Sir J. Key's motion Sir F. Burdett stated, that his colleague, Sir J. Hobhouse, feit he could not support Lord Althorp's resolution, and discharge his duty to his constituents, and had therefore accepted the Chiltern hundreds. He had now to move for a new writ for the city of Westminster.

Sir J. Hobhouse has published a circular to his Electors that he has resigned his Seat, and office of Secretary for Ireland, as he could not support a resolution against what they supported.

Col. Evans has started for Westminster but it seemed the opinion in London that Sir John would be again elected. The division of the House of Commons on the repeal of the House and window Tax had caused great dissatisfaction in the Metropolitan districts and several meetings were about to be held to petition the King on the subject. A meeting was convened of the delegates of the Westminster Electors to consider if Sir F. Burdett should be called upon to resign his seat, in consequence of his vote on that question.

Sir H. Parnell was elected M. P. for Dundee without opposition, in the room of Mr. Kinlock deceased.

Great alterations for the collection of the duties from excise and customs are to be made. Sir H. Parnell, Henry Berens, and H. Wickham Esqrs. are appointed commissioners by letters Patent under the great seal, for enquiring into and examining the whole system of the management and collection of that Revenue in all its Branches, throughout the Kingdom. The Duke of Brunswick and suite had arrived in London. The Dukes of Orleans and Nemours were expected on 4th May.

East India House.—After repeatedly adjourned meetings of the Court of Proprietors, day after day, from the 15th to the 25th April, to take into consideration the papers relative to the renewal of the Charter, the resolution proposed by Sir J. Malcolm was adopted and the several amendments by Messrs. Hume Jackson, Weeding, Colonel Stanhope, and Dr. Gilchrist, negatived. Several proprietors having requested that the opinion of the Court generally should be taken by Ballot on Sir J. Malcolm's resolution, the 3d May was fixed for that purpose.

May 1*st*,—John Cotton Esq. took the usual oath, and his seat as a Director in the room of James Stuart Esq. deceased. All opposition had been drawn to Colonel Agnew who would succeed to the other seat in the direction vacant by the death of Colonel Baillie.

C. Marjoribanks, and W. Wigram, Esqrs. were chosen chairman, and deputy Chairman for the ensuing year. The six Directors elected in the room of the 6, who go out by rotation are Henry Alexander, W. Stanley Clarke, R. C. Ferguson, George Raikes, J. Thornhill, Esqrs. and Sir W. Young.

The dispute betwixt the United States, and Buenos Ayres, about the Falkland Isles, has been terminated by Captain Onslow, of H. M. S. Clio, taking possession of them for the King of Great Britain.

Considerable excitement seems still to exist in several districts of Ireland. The city and county of Kilkenny had been proclaimed under the operation of the Irish Coercion Bill. The National Trade Political union was suppressed by a Proclamation from the Lord Lieutenant. A great many whitefeet had been arrested.

Serious disturbances had broken out at Jamaica, and by latest accounts that Island still continued in a state of great excitement and irritation. The governor had been publicly burned in effigy, and stones thrown at him during a review of the Troops. He had deprived sev[illegible]ers in the Militia of their Commissions, and dismissed some Gentlemen from the Commission of the Peace.

TURKEY.

A corps of 5000 Russians arrived at Constantinople on the 6th April and were received by the Sultan accompanied by the High Admiral. Their quarters are on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus. A convoy was then daily looked for from Odessa when the force would amount to 15000 or 16000 men, and 30,000 were expected from the principalities on the Danube being on their march across the Balkan. Some report the force will amount to 90,000 some to 50,000 men. General Muravieff is to have the supreme command. The Ambassadors of France and England seem to have been taken by surprize at the arrival of the Russian Troops. The Island of Cyprus had revolted, and the whole population had declared for Mehemet Ali. Ibrahim had received his Father's orders to advance on Constantinople. Admiral Roussin it is said has been recalled.

A very considerable Russian fleet is also in the Dardanelles.

BELGIUM.

King Leopold has been obliged to dissolve the Chambers, M. De Theux who was commissioned to form a ministry having found it impossible to form a cabinet, and the ministers, who resigned, having refused to remain in office. The Royal ordinance dissolving the chambers fixes the day of election for 23d May, and the meeting of the chambers 7th June.

The settlement of the long pending question between Holland and Belgium seems as far removed as ever.

PORTUGAL.

Don Pedro still continues at Oporto. The latest advices from thence we observe are up to 24th April which seem more cheering for the Pedroite cause. The differences with admiral Sartorius had been settled, who with the Fleet continued off the Douro. Some of Don Miguels Regts. it is said had shewn symptoms of strong insubordination. Several armed bands favorable to the constitutionalists were in force and some villages were reported to have declared in favor of Don Pedro.

Considerable reinforcements of volunteers from France were on their way to Oporto.

By letters from New York, Capt. Back and the expedition in search of Capt. Ross had arrived there and had left that City for Albany on their route to their destination.

Arrivals of vessels from Bombay.

April 17th Marquis Hastings, 18th Royal George, 19th the Asia at Liverpool, 28th Margaret at Do. 27th Ellora at Greenock.

The Cholera was raging violently at Havanuah by last accounts.

TIMES,—APRIL 15.

We are glad to hear that Ministers will immediately bring forward an ample measure of reform of the Church of England. This will be readily taken by the nation as a set-off against their late faults, both of omission and commission.

The Duke of Orleans has put off his visit to England till next month. The diplomatic body feel relieved by this delay, though what important mission can possibly be intrusted to the goodnatured but feeble-minded heir of Louis Philippe would puzzle even Prince Talleyrand to explain. Hence, perhaps, the *ambarras* of that astute functionary.

From New York we have accounts to the 22 ult. The season of business called "the spring trade" had opened very auspiciously. Large orders had been received from the country dealers, and the demand for spring goods of every kind was greater than in former years. This commercial activity may, in some degree, be attributed to the legislative measures respecting the tariff, which appear, for the present at least, to have given much satisfaction. The act passed before the adjournment of Congress has afforded the South Carolinians a convenient opportunity for submitting to the General Government—an opportunity which it appears they are disposed promptly to seize. A committee of the South Carolina Convention has made a report, in which they recommend the rapeal of the ordinance of nullification, and the recommendation will doubtbe immediate adopted.

APRIL, 19.

Lord ALTHORP obtained leave to bring in a bill for the commutation of tithes in England. The leading features of the measures, as stated by his Lordship, may be explained in a few words,

For the first twelve months the measure is to be *permissive* only: and, considered in this respect, it merely allows tithe-payers and tithe-owners (whether clergymen or lay impropriators) to gree upon the amount of a perpetual corn rent which shall be paid by the one and received by the other in lieu of tithes. The commutation is to be *perpetual*, but the *amount* of the commutation is to be varied at certain fixed periods of years, according to the fluctuations in the price of corn. No such agreement, however, for commutation can be entered into by a clergyman without the consent of the patron of the living, or the bishop of the diocese; nor by the tenant of a farm without the consent of his landlord.

The Paris papers of Wednesday, which we have received by express, are almost entirely filled with reports of the previous day's proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies, and editorial remarks thereon. The trial of the responsible editor of the *Tribune* was closed on Tuesday, after an unusually long sitting. He was declared guilty by a majority of 256 against 50, leaving an absolute majority of 206; and, by a majority of 204 against 103, sentenced to an imprisonment of three years, and to the payment of a fine of 10,000 francs (5000*l*. sterling), which is the *maximum* of punishment that the chamber is empowered by the law of 1822 to apply. It was reported in Paris, that when this verdict was communicated to M. Lionne, the responsible editor of the offending paper, he lost no time in taking his departure for England. A subscription was opened on Wednesday at the office of the *Nationale* to enable the proprietors of the *Tribune* to pay the fine of 10,000 francs. These papers bring accounts from Constantinople of the 24th ult. The answer of Mehemet Ali to the propositions of Admiral Roussin had just been received there, and seems to have thrown the Ministers of the Porte and some of the members of the diplomatic body into the utmost consternation. All kinds of alarming rumours had been put into circulation, and nothing less than the immediate arrival of Ibrahim Pacha at Scutari seems to have been looked for by the inhabitants. The Russian squadron was still at anchor in the Bosphorus.

APRIL 25.

We have received the Paris papers of Monday and Tuesday, together with a letter from our private correspondent dated Tuesday afternoon, and from our Madrid correspondent dated 15th instant. Orders had been received at Toulon to make every necessary preparation for fitting out a squadron. The ships of war already there would, it is said, form an important naval division, and a great number of others were about to arrive. An English squadron was expected to touch at Toulon and join the French. Orders had been given at the storehouses to keep ready a quantity of materials which may be required by the English vessels. The *Constitutional* again states that the session of the Chambers is to be closed almost immediately by the KING in person; but the next session, which is to commence a day or two after, would not be opened by His Majesty. None of the Ministerial papers, however, say any thing on the subject.

APRIL 26.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 27.—The French schooner of war which had been sent from this to Alexandria, with proposals of terms foom the Sultan, has returned with the refusal of Mehemet Ali to accept them, and it is reported that Ibrahim Pacha has orders to resume the offensive. It is reported that he has taken possession of Smyrna. The Neva, Russian steamer, which had been sent up to Odessa with orders to stop any further expedition of ships this way, returned yesterday, but it is said that, since the recept of the late accounts from Alexandria orders have been sent off by land to request that the whole assistance promised by Russia may be sent down forthwith.

APRIL 27.

By the General Steam Navigation Company's mailpacket *Harlequin*, which arrived yesterday from the Elbe, we have received Hamburgh papers to the 23d inclusive. They contain accounts from Odessa, dated the 2d inst, which, however, only repeat the intelligence we have already given from the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, respecting the sailing of ships of war with troops from that port, to join the Russian fleet in the Bosphorus. It is quite clear that the Emperor Nicholas is determined not to let slip the opportunity now afforded him of obtaining a confirmed ascendancy over the Porte, and reducing the Sultan to a state of vassalage. Extraordinary exertions have been made to collect and transport a considerable military force to Constantinople, and various circumstances show the great interest the autocrat has taken in this object.

APRL 29.

The vote of last night in the House of Commons on the malt tax has, in some measure, realized the previous apprehensions of the fundholders, and materially changed the aspect of the stock-market. The conclusion generally drawn here from that vote is, that others to the same effect must follow it, and that the only means left for the maintenance of public credit will be the recourse to a property tax, in the payment of which the stockholders themselves will have to sustain a very important part. Whatever the policy of such a tax may be, it need scarcely be remarked that it will prove exceedingly unpalateable to them, and that the first effect to be anticipated from any such measure is the driving them to make investments in foreign stocks, on which it must be found impracticable to levy any such tax. Hence it it not likely, whatever the final result may be, while the mere apprehension of such a measure hangs over the funds, that any rise can take place, even if the present prices can be maintained. Consols, which were yesterday at 88 opened this morning at 87¼ to ⅜, and fell afterwards to to 86⅞ for the account. A slight rally than occurred to 87⅛, and after some further unimportant fluctuations, with no great extent of business, the market closed at 86⅞ to 87; Exchequer-bills were at 49s. to 50s. premium.

APRIL 30.

The funds have rallied in some degree this morning under the persuasion, which has been very general in the city, that means will be found to rescind the vote of Friday for the reduction of the malt tax, and that a stand will be made against such a further reduction of taxes as will put the national credit in jeopardy. The most eager desire is shown in quarters to learn the course likely to be pursued by the Ministry in the present difficult emergency. Consols left off at 78¼ to ⅜ for the account, and Exchequer-bills at 49*s*. to 50*s*. premium. In the foreign market, prices rallied a little near to the close of business, but the transactions were unimportant.

MAY, 1.

In the House of Lords last night Earl FITZWILLIAM laid on the table of their Lordships a series of resolutions on the subject of the corn laws, and it was arranged that the debate upon them should be taken on Tuesday the 14th of May.

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